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(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA ROUTE)

DISPATCH NO. MGL-A-2594

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CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Dis. M

DATE: 18 JUL 1950

FROM : Chief of Station, Moscow

MAR 28 1952

DOC. MICRO. SER.

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational

SPECIFIC - OFFSPRING - DUDA, Anthony @ MACIEJEWSKI, Stanislaw

REF: MGL-A-2149 (COS only)

1. The following is a report of a flap, which may go so far as to include the doubling of the Subject by the IS of the Soviets, Poles or East Germans. At the very least, fabrication appears to be involved. We have not yet succeeded in obtaining enough information, for which we have been and are continuing to press.

2. A communication from S-2, BWP (Berlin Military Post), dated 6 January 1950, inquired about the disposition of Subject, who appeared in Berlin claiming to have been working under agent no. 1024125, code name "STANISLAW", on a mission to gather information in Poland and West Russia, under case officer: White Russian Col. Franczek KUSZAL, Michelsdorf, Cham, to whom he allegedly sent reports on 18 July, 6 August and 3 October 1948. S-2, BWP reported his statement that he had been arrested by the East German police, 14 November 1948 in Liegnitz (later discovered that this should be Neublankensee, vic. Loehnitz, 25 km. W. of Stettin).

3. On 2 February 1950, OFFSPRING answered our query by saying that the Subject was not listed in their card file; that they had no record of agent no. 102415; and that the KUSZAL above was undoubtedly identical with Prantisek KUSZEL, Dist. Agency 6 of General Agency "C".

4. On 1 March 1950 OFFSPRING informed us that Subject was believed identical with a "former agent V 11 166" of GV C (BV 6); born 24 October 1925. In the early summer of 1948 (at age 23) he was repatriated to Poland by IRO Regensburg, with the mission of contacting White Russian personalities in the Bialistok area. Agent no. 102415 was an internal number given to him by his case officer, and not registered in the central OFFSPRING files. Subject forwarded one report, while behind the Iron Curtain, via cover address. Another agent, 11 165, had a mission in 1949 to contact Subject, but he was unable to find him.

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FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy ☐
(2)(B) Methods/Sources ☒
(2)(G) Foreign Relations ☐

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2005

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5. On 30 March 1950, S-2, BMP, reported that:

a. Subject was arrested by the East Zone German police, 14 November 1948, in Neubrandenburg, c. Loebnitz, 25 km. W. of Stettin, as an illegal border crosser.

b. He was turned over to the Soviets at Boock and held for two days.

c. Then he was turned over to the Polish U.B. in Stettin and held until 28 November 1948.

d. He was transferred to Stargard, accused of being a spy, and interrogated five times in three and one-half months.

e. In the middle of March 1949, he was sentenced to one year (minus time served) as an illegal border crosser. He served seven and one-half months in Stargard and the remainder in a labor camp in Mielencin.

f. He was released on 14 November 1949; he crossed the border 24 December 1949. He was given a general interrogation by S-2, BMP.

g. He gave these addresses:

(1) his correspondent: Col. KUSZAL, Rm. 62, Block 3, Pioniere Kaserne, Rosenheim.

(2) his own Berlin address: Stanislaw MACIEJEWSKI, Albrechtstrasse 14A, Lichterfelde-West, Berlin.

h. He fitted the photograph of Subject which was forwarded from OFFSPRING.

6. On 28 May 1950, we received a report from OFFSPRING to the effect that Subject had been interrogated in Berlin in late April and that this interrogation established that after his repatriation he stayed in the Brest-Litovsk area and White Russia; during June - late September 1948 he was in contact with White Russian partisans. When returning to Germany, he was arrested in the vicinity of Stettin. The same report informed us that he, along with other DPs, had been transferred from West Berlin to the IRO Camp in Schleissheim. OFFSPRING commented that it would re-interrogate, that it believed subject had not been turned, and that he exaggerated regarding his experiences in White Russia.

7. MGL-A-2149, 1 June 1950 (to COS only), forwarded an OFFSPRING report on the first interrogation of Subject. It reported the following:

a. On 23 May 1950, Subject was apprehended for possessing falsified documents and taken to CIC, Rosenheim. Bedford took the matter up with

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the OFFSPRING CI experts and an OFFSPRING interrogator was dispatched to the scene. When he got there, he found Subject was not only carrying falsified documents but was also quite inebriated. The interrogator, therefore, secured Subject's release and drove Subject to the IRO Camp Schleissheim. Subject will be interrogated again in the near future, if they can catch him sober.

b. We do not agree with OFFSPRING that two interrogations are sufficient to establish whether or not subject was turned by the RIS during his four months sojourn in the Brest-Litovsk area. We intend to propose that Subject be thoroughly tested if he is to be re-employed by OFFSPRING.

c. We have also asked for the full details of Subject's contacts with White Russian underground groups which might give us an additional check on Subject's story as well as provide interesting operational information. Subject claims to have been in contact with the leader of one of the larger underground groups.

8. On 7 June 1950, OFFSPRING forwarded another report, substantially as follows:

a. "Since Subject is in the US Zone he forwarded another detailed report" on his experiences in Poland and White Russia. Only one copy of this report, German text, was attached (minus the original six appendices). It is forwarded herewith as Annex 1, with Sones' rough translation thereof appended as Annex 2.

b. During discussions lasting several hours "he never said any contradictions and he answered all questions held against his statements". His report contains no very valuable information; however, "the White Russian expert of GV C has no doubt" that he really was with the Partisans in the area of Pinsk, north of the Fripjet marshes.

c. It is believed that DUDA is efficient and reliable and that his small results are mainly based on lack of training. GV C intends to train him more thoroughly and then send him on another mission. A few problems have to be solved first, namely:

- (1) how can he be channeled across the Polish border?
- (2) how can he obtain legal status there?

9. Unfortunately, we do not take such a light and optimistic view of the case as does OFFSPRING. The "interrogation" report appears to be little more than a transcript of Subject's unchallenged statements. We incline to the view that it contains, at least, fabrications, and indeed, we go so far as to suspect, until proven otherwise, that the Subject has been doubled. There are many obvious flaws in the Subject's story; to check some of these we have submitted to OFFSPRING a questionnaire, a copy of which is attached as Annex 3.

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10. In view of the apparently poor quality of the "interrogation", the interrogator, "11 275", may deserve a bit of attention. He was born in the Ukraine, where he spent his youth; he was a Czarist cavalry officer; subsequently a professional Ukrainian Emigre officer (see para 3 b, Dev. Proj. 143 for further details). He has been with the Abwehr for many years and is now Deputy Chief of Sub-Agency 18 of "C" controlled by 11 260. He is the case officer for Projects 139 and 142. An entry in the project 142 file shows that he flew to Berlin on 26 April 1950, allegedly to put the project into effect through 11 293, father of 11 277. Note, however, that Subject was interrogated in Berlin by 11 275 on 26, 27, and 28 of April, probably the real reason for this trip.

11. Traces on the persons mentioned in Subject's report are negative, with the exception of the following traces on his case officer, KUSZEL or KUSZAL, Frantisek, or Franczek, or Franceszek.

a. Memo from 34.3, No. 285, 26 November 1948:

KUSZEL, Franceszek (or Frantisek) is a co-worker of sub-organization 66. He played a leading role in the White Russian national circles during 1943 - 1945. He is closely connected with the president of the White Russian People's Republic, Engineer ABRAMCZYK, who lives in Paris (65 Rue de Gravilliers). He only got to know DOBROWOLSKI (see MGL-A-645, MGL-A-10912, MGL-A-20289) in the Emigration and does not like him at all.

b. D-760, IRS from 7821 Comp. Grp., 30 November 1948:

Gregor DOBROWOLSKI (former Polish General Staff officer in the 11nd section, espionage, banished from the Officer Corps by the London Govt. in exile; tried to pose as a Ukrainian to obtain leading position in the Ukrainian Emigrant organizations; made a trip to Prague in late 1947, where he visited a Dr. DOBROWOLSKI). On his return he contacted KUSZEL, who is a member of this organization and a former White Russian colonel. Subject told KUSZEL that he was really a White Russian and wished to work for the White Russian organization. (Later on DOBROWOLSKI is supposed to have disappeared suddenly, presumably to return to the East).

Dist:

- 3 - FDM (w/ 3 attach)
- 1 - COS (w/2 attach)
- 2 - File (w/1 attach)

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ANNEX 2: DUDA's Experiences in Poland and Russia

Annex 2
QCT
MGL A-1574
13 July 50

(The basic document, Annex 1, is entitled Poland/USSE, 17 May 1950; 4913. Report concerning experiences after repatriation and the establishment of connections with Partisans in Poland and the USSE. C/6/ 11 166, Project "Poland 26/0", 8 July 1948 - end December 1949. Ag. Source: 11 166 e.B.)

OFFSPRING Note: 11 166 was recruited by 11 284 and sent into Poland, as a Polish repatriate, in 1948, with our material support. He received from 11 284, also a White Russian, the mission of:

- a. establishing contact with White Russian partisans
- b. bringing back one of their representatives.

11 166 on 26, 27 and 28 April 1950 was interrogated in Berlin by 11 275 and stated the following:

8 July 1948 I left for Poland in a repatriation transport, with papers to the effect that I was born in Belostok.

11 July 1948, at the Polish screening station at Deedsiza, a Polish 1st lieutenant questioned me concerning details of my birthplace, e.g., color of buildings, church, etc. I did not know the city, so was unable to answer these questions, which inability I explained on the ground that, though I had been born in Belostok, I lived in Wilna from 1935 on. (Note: In that case he would have left at the age of 10, still old enough to remember some elementary or outstanding details.) Despite this excuse, I was arrested and led into a cell, but released two days later.

14 July 1950 (sic., should be 1948) I received from the repatriation office identity card No. 468 375 (Appendix 1) and travelled to Nowa Soli to the brother of the friend I had in Cham - Mr. TSCHERNIK. To go there I explained that I wanted to find my mother and that, possibly, my acquaintance might know something of her fate.

20 July 1948 returned from Nowa Soli to Belostok (see entry on reverse side of my repatriation document No. 2584, App. 1). There I let myself be registered only with FUR and travelled off to Semjetytsche, a 4 km. from which I found shelter with a farmer, a White Russian, with whose help I succeeded in establishing contact with White Russian partisans, who were in contact with White Russian partisans and Polish partisans, NSZ (Marodowie Sily Zbrojne).

In conversation with "DUB", the chief of these partisans, I told him all that 11 284 had instructed me. He introduced me to a former White Russian major (personally known to 11 284), who in 1944 was with a White Russian unit. During a common retreat with the Germans, he went over with two companies, to the Polish partisans in Augustowo and later joined the White Russian partisans.

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28 July 1948: Having established contact with the partisans, I considered the first part of my mission accomplished, and travelled back with the aforementioned major arriving, 30 July, in Nowa Solj, vic. Seljona Gura.

2 August 1948: We travelled together toward Goerlitz, where we wanted to cross the border. In the course of the trip, I went to buy tomatoes at the Ljubanj station. On my return, I noticed that the major was held by a captain in UB uniform and by a civilian. I avoided them and continued toward Goerlitz.

3 August 1948 at 3 a.m. I was arrested at the Neisse river and taken to the city court of Sgoshelize. I was released after explaining that I had recently been repatriated and had been looking for my mother. Certificate No. 1170 (Appendix 2).

Here in the court, I met a Pole who lived in Proschewo, 21 km. from Jelenja Gura. He suggested that I go work for him in his business. I went there and from there I wrote a letter to 11 284 on or about 10 August 1948.

12 August 1948: I travelled back to my old host in Semjetytsche, where I met "DUB" again and told him all that happened and asked him to find another man for me. He said that he was not in a position to do this himself, but that I should trust my host, who would see to it that I got to the partisans in Soviet White Russia.

o/a 23 August 1948: Two people in Soviet uniforms appeared and asked for me by name and told me that I must ride with them to Brest-Litovsk. They gave me a military travel card and ordered me, on arrival in Brest-Litovsk, to wait at the railroad station. There, after waiting almost two hours, a RR man met me and when I gave him my name he showed me a freight car in which I could continue to Pinsk. Thereupon, I passed the military control point, got into the car and proceeded to Pinsk.

It is possible to buy Soviet military passes in Poland from demobilized Soviet soldiers who do not want to return home but prefer to stay in Poland.

In Pinsk the RR man passed me to a farmer from the Polesse territory. The farmer gave me 250 roubles and told me that we were going to a town 8 km. from the city. I followed him and was led to the priest of the town, Katschanowitschi. He fed and sheltered me till 11 p.m., when he called me to the courtyard, where I found two armed men in Soviet uniform, with green insignia on their shoulder-boards, but with a little red-white flag instead of a red star on the cap.

3 km., cross-country, later, we were challenged (Hoerte ich den Ruf "Wer da?"); one of my escorts went forward, then we proceeded. 1 1/2 km. further we met three more armed men and I was blindfolded. Further on in an earthen hut, I met a man in uniform who introduced himself as "SOCHA", commander of the partisans. I told him that I had to speak to the supreme commander of the partisans, who was absent at the time, according to SOCHA. I gave SOCHA one of the watches received from 11 284. He, in turn, gave me 1,400 Soviet roubles.

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I was returned to the priest, at whose home I waited three days. Then I was returned to the earthen hut, where a representative of the supreme commander asked me to write out my name, business, etc. On returning, he stated that I was still not trusted and asked me a number of questions such as: who is ll 284? where is REGULA? what is the appearance of ll 284's wife? Further details concerning these questions and answers can only be discussed with ll 284. (1)

I never did meet the supreme chief face to face. But after this conversation, I received from him 3,600 Soviet roubles.

I told the priest that I'd like to remain in Ljubtscha. He told me that there were also partisans in Maliborskaja Puschtscha in Borki, but that he could not answer for the success of the trip.

In two days I came to Nowogrudek and from there to Ljubtscha, walking 25 km. I remained there five days. Then I went to Borki, where I established contact with the partisans, among whom I met many acquaintances and friends, e.g. Dr. BOGDANOWITSCH.

What I saw and heard there can only be imparted to ll 284. (1)

After a couple of days with the partisans they gave me a guide who took me by boat across the Niemen river, near Grodne.

From there we went by Belostok to Semjatytsche, reaching there 25-26 September 1948. Here I met "DUB" again; he gave me a letter for ll 284, photos, and 15,000 Polish zloty.

27 September 1948: I returned to Proschewe by Elenja Gura (Hirschberg der Uebere) to my Polish acquaintances, in whose business I had to work in order to secure a notice of departure from that town. The name of this Pole was Julian STANKIEWICZ.

28 September 1948: I gave notice of departure and went toward St. ..., with the intention of securing some kind of work in the vicinity of the Polish-German border. Through the Work Office I received appropriate employment in the state collectivized property, Wengrownik, which is 3 km. from the border. It was a matter of "Zeitarbeit", picking potatoes.

Inasmuch as I was working in the border zone, I received a pass which gave me the opportunity to move freely in this zone. During my stay at this collective I made the acquaintance of the administrator, a Pole named DUL, who was a member of the PPR (Polish Worker Party). In addition to his regular duties, he occupied himself with smuggling and black-marketing and was ready to help him. This was agreeable to DUL, who, thereupon, gave me 15 kilos of bacon and spirits, which I was to take into the Soviet Zone of Germany. By pre-arrangement with DUL, I was supposed to leave on 20 November 1948. But I went six days earlier, i.e., 14 November 1948 and 6-7 km. across the border, in Neu-Blankensee, I was arrested by the German Sov Zone police.

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Before my arrest, I threw away the letter for 11 284 and the photos which DUB had given me. After my arrest, the Germans turned me over to the Russian authorities in Bok Wosk. Here I sat three days and, as a Polish citizen, was transferred to the Polish authorities in Neu-Linke. From there I was taken to the Stettin headquarters of the "V.O.P.", the military border guard. Here I sat for two days, whereupon I was taken to the Polish Information ("Polnische Information" -- intelligence), in Peter Skarga street. Here I was interrogated for five days. Then I was taken to a special jail for illegal border crossers in Stargard, where I sat for 6 1/2 months. From this collective arrest, I was placed under the military Kommandatur 3 1/2 months. After 6 1/2 months of imprisonment, I received from the special commission a one year work camp (Arbeitslager) sentence as an employment delinquent (Wirtschaftsverbrecher).

I was in the Mellentin camp, by Wlozlawek, where I stayed 5 1/2 months, to which counted the time spent in Stargard, so that I was released on 14 November 1949. For release certificate see Appendix 3.

In jail I met a Pole who was also imprisoned for attempting to cross the border. He was separated from me but knew when I was to be released. On the day of my release, he met me and I accompanied him to his family in Ciechocinek (See Appendix 4). There I lived until 22 December 1949. (For my departure certificate from Ciechocinek see Appendix 5).

From Ciechocinek I wrote a letter to my former host in Semjatytsche informing him of my experiences and of my present residence. After a few days I received a telegram from him announcing his arrival and asking me to meet him at the RR station. He did, indeed, come and brought with him four kilos of bacon and 5,000 zlotys. He informed me that the Commander of the partisans had sent the message that I should, by all means, push through to the West, and then write a letter. I made arrangements with him with regard to the encoding of my letter and promised to write him from Michelsdorf, a place where a White Russian camp had been, without then knowing that the camp was no longer located there.

22 December 1949: I went with my comrades to Stettin to look into the possibilities of crossing the border. I had lived with these comrades in Ciechocinek. In Stettin I chanced to meet DUL, who was now the administrator of another state collective. To DUL I said simply that if he would not help me in crossing the border I'd denounce him for smuggling and blackmarketing. DUL wrote a letter for me to the new manager of the Wengrownik collective, where I had once worked, to the effect that I still had money coming for work performed. This letter I needed in order once more to go to Wengrownik, close to the border, and thus to have the opportunity to go to the West. (See Appendix 6).

With this writing I presented myself at Peter Skarga street (? Polish Intelligence) to get a pass. I was there on 24 December 1949. I was told that I'd have to wait for the pass until after the holidays, when the chief would be back, and that his assistant could not take it upon himself to give

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me such a permit inasmuch as I had previously been sentenced for attempted (illegal) border crossing. This was in the morning of 24 December 1949.

At 1900 hours of that same day, my comrade and I crossed the border near Bok Dobr, taking advantage of the holidays. After crossing the border, we went by foot to Brandenburg and went from there to the Stettin RR station and from there to Berlin. During the trip, no one asked us for any documentation.

After I had reached Berlin, I reported to the West Zone German police as a refugee. After three days, I was taken on 28 December 1949 to the Polizeipraesidium, where I found three Americans, one of whom spoke Czech. I told him that I had been sent on a mission by Americans in 1948, whereupon I was taken to 4 Kaiser-Wilhelm street, where I was told to stay for a week. I went back again and was asked where and why I had been imprisoned, about the organization of Soviet properties in Poland, etc. Then I was told to go to 18 Schmarstrasse. There I met a sergeant who asked me the same questions all over again. In the meantime, I registered with IRO and received IRO Certificate No. 610 714.

Since I had no opportunity to reach Michelendorf, I sent to my Samjatytsche host, from Berlin, a little package of cocoa, in which I had hidden 15,000 glosy, which I had bought there with the money which 11 284 had sent me from the West Zone. I also apprised him of the message from Mr. TSCHARNIK in Rosenheim.

Interrogator's General Impression of 11 275:

11 666 is right intelligent and answers questions without hesitation. It is worth noting that his experiences have taught him to find a way out of every difficulty. He looks his conversational partner in the eye. According to my observation, he is somewhat conceited, whereby a certain verbosity in his speech is noticeable. He likes to drink—during these days I have seen him drunk once, which he admitted.

He had documented his return trip in Poland. Regarding his contact with White Russian partisans one will be able to draw conclusions after the talk of 11 666 and 11 284, to whom he will naturally give many details and names, which he did not want to tell me, under the excuse that it was a question of genuine White Russian inner national concern.

He is right etc.

To my query whether he was ready to go to Poland again, he declared himself ready, in the event of the agreed conditions. In case it should be decided to bring him to the unit again, it would be necessary to give him training. He has never been a radio operator.

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According to 11 166 and SHILIKS, it seems that their camp in Berlin-Steglitz, Rothenburgerstr., next to the hospital, in the next few days will be transferred to the West Zone. The question of their transfer here is basically decided. In the camp there are 35-40 persons, mostly Poles and Czechs, as well as Soviet citizens, who were active in the Soviet Civil service and have now fled into the West Zone. This camp is a good place for providing Polish and Soviet documents until the time the inmates reached the local IRO, located in Zehlendorf, where (according to 11 166 and SHILIKS) these documents are gladly bought by one of the IRO officials for the English Intelligence Service (assumption of 11 166 and SHILIK).

Through the conversation with 11 166 it became clear that Arkadij SHILIK, also a White Russian, did not come to Berlin with 11 166, but earlier, i.e., end of November 1949.

Comment C: Please do everything possible so that 11 166 is transferred to the West Zone. Agreed proposals have been set by us. 6 Appendices. (Not to us).

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